

the position she *should* occupy in society, but at a reformation is needed both intellectually and legally, none will deny. Many of the evils which we complain have no doubt escaped notice of our law-makers because they were immediately interested, but upon us who were suffered, they press with a weight too great to be borne." Let us be so paid for our labor that we need not work from the rising of sun, till long, after he has sunk behind the western hills, to procure the necessities of life; let us time to procure food for the mind as well as the body; give us equal facilities for an education with men; give woman a position of dependence upon the charities of those whom she has spent the best years of her life training from infancy to manhood; show by her manner and conversation that you think



her capable of something more elevating than discussing the fashion of a bonnet or the style of dress, or the vulgar gossip of a neighborhood; make it more honorable for her to understand the laws of her country and the principles on which they are founded than to spend her time in reading foolish love stories; let the standard of morality be the same in one sex as the other, do not crush woman for that which is winked at in men; make licentiousness, equally degrading in man as in woman.—And when woman attains her true position in society, if it is thought unfit for her to fill offices of government, and take seats in Congress, she will at least be better prepared to train her sons to fill them with dignity and honor. Sincerely hoping that your efforts may be the means of bringing about a better state of things, we say to you press onward and upward, and may the Giver of every good and perfect gift, grant you wisdom in your deliberations.

In behalf of the Quaba Union, of Daughters of Temperance.

ELIZA M. YOUNG.

From Mrs. Wilson.

CADIZ, Ohio, May 1st, 1851.

MUCH ESTEEMED FRIENDS AND FELLOW LABORERS: It would give me great pleasure to comply with the invitation, I had the honor of receiving from an esteemed member of your Committee, Mercy L. Holmes, to be personally present at your Convention. I regret to say, circumstances prevent my personal attendance. This need be no matter of regret to any, except myself, as I have a constitutional timidity, strengthened by habits of personal retirement, which unfits me for public business. I cheerfully respond to the request accompanying the invitation of addressing you by letter, if inconvenient to attend.

I will here notice some remarks of Mr. Andrews of Cuyahoga, upon the Report of the Committee, on the elective franchise made in the Constitutional Convention. He was in favor of colored men exercising the right of suffrage, but opposed to women enjoying that right. When speaking with reference to colored men, he denied that the right of suffrage was one of mere expediency, it was a matter of right, that a man who is the subject of government and shares its burthens, has a right to participate in its administration. That taxation and representation go together. Now, are not women the subjects of government? and is not the property of many unmarried women taxed for its support? From his logic, the elective franchise belongs to women as a right. He says, He does not understand the right of suffrage, to be a natural, or an inalienable right, nor resting on any general declaration of the natural equality of men; and that a majority of the people have a right to res-

"It is on this principle alone, that the elective franchise is withheld from females." "A majority of the people," but women are not people!! We hold the right of suffrage to be a natural and inalienable right, and so thought our Revolutionary fathers. They say, "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, that to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed."

What rights are governments instituted to secure? These natural and inalienable rights, life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. And what gives government its just powers? "The consent of the governed," a voice in its administration. It is God that gives our rights.—Government is the offspring of rights, not the parent. Sex has nothing to do with rights. Human rights originate, in the mental and moral constitution of man.

According to the principles of the United States Constitution, women are entitled to vote, nor is there any thing in the letter to exclude them. That women have never been permitted to vote, only goes to show mens inconsistencies. That we are to have a voice in all human laws which govern our actions is plain, from our individual accountability. We must see to it, that man's law does not contravene the "higher law."

Mr. Andrews says, "We exclude females from representation in the State, upon considerations of public policy, that look to their position—their happiness—the effect of marriage on their legal rights—and, more than all, to the peace and harmony of the Domestic Relation." "Considerations of public policy, that look to their position!!" Here we are left in the dark. We suppose he means, it is the policy of the strong arm of power to reduce women to slavery in kind, and to constitute them servile, dependent vassals, to secure the authority in the hands of the male sex. "Their happiness."—Certainly, this is very compassionate, but we would prefer to judge of our own pursuit of happiness. "The effect of marriage on their legal rights." It is certainly a little funny, we had almost said, silly, to hear men when they speak of women's rights, always fleeing to the marriage relation, just as if every woman was a wife! Thousands of women have no husbands, and some are very extensive property holders. Or in case they are married, will the husband take the wife's place in a State prison? or on the gallows? "And more than all, the peace and harmony of the domestic relation." Here again every woman is considered a wife! More bitter contentions have never arisen in the world, than those which have grown out of religious principles. Would it not be as well to give the husband, all the thinking for the wife in religious matters, to "promote the peace and harmony of the domestic relation?" We have a better opinion of a majority of husbands, than to think they would be so tyrannical, as to disturb the peace and harmony of the domestic relation, because their wives would vote for the candidates of their choice. As it is a natural

right women are entitled to it, and must have it, and the God of nature will take care of the consequence. She must be a constituent part of the sovereignty, as God requires of her political duties, "Queens shall be your nursing mothers," Is. 49, 23.

The friends of this reform have great reason to "thank God and take courage." The question is growing fast in interest, and it only needs to be examined to be favorably received. Dear brothers and sisters, I will no longer trespass on your time and patience. May God direct your deliberations. Yours affectionately, in the bonds of the entire brotherhood of the whole human family.

ELIZABETH WILSON.

### The Rescue Trials.

At our latest accounts, the Rescue Trials, were still in progress. The Jury unable to agree in the case of Lewis Hayden, were discharged, and Robert Morris, Esq., a respected and talented colored lawyer of Boston, was put upon trial, with deliberate intent by the government, to victimise him to the vengeance of slavery. The most desperate efforts were made to convict Mr. Hayden, by the government lawyers, the Court and some of the witnesses. The government secus determined to humble the entire North into submission by procuring a conviction in Boston.

The different trials are all of the same character, with much of the same testimony. That our readers may understand something of the matter, we have selected from the full reports of the Daily Commonwealth, the following report in part of the testimony—with the charge of the Judge, and the closing passage in Mr. Hales speech for the defence.—As explanatory of some portions of the testimony, we give the following editorial, from the same paper.

From The Commonwealth.

### TALLER SWEARING YET.

We noticed yesterday a specimen of "tall swearing" in the case of Hayden, in which the junk merchants, and bowling alley and gambling house keepers—the chief witnesses on the part of the government—had been decidedly outdone by those brothers and associates in the slave-catching business, Chas. Sawin and Geo. T. Curtis.

As matters then stood, and as between Sawin and Curtis—the junk dealers being distanced—Sawin seemed to have the advantage. But in patriotism and devotion to the Union and the Fugitive Slave Law, Mr. George T. Curtis is not to be outdone by any body, not even by Auger Hole Byrne himself.

Sawin had scoured up his memory—for though not very good at keeping a prisoner, he is excellent at recollecting and swearing positively to identify Hayden as the man who had spoken to Shadrach, bidding him not to be afraid. Of this he was perfectly certain, though he had not known Hayden at the time; had not recognized him when sent to arrest him; had not recalled this important fact while Hayden was under examination before Hallett; and though that man seemed to him to be two or three shades lighter colored than Hayden now appeared to be.

This was pretty tall swearing, certainly; but Mr. Commissioner Curtis shoots a head above that. He swore in Scott's case that the man who spoke to Shadrach was a "tall light-complexioned colored man." Called on Thursday on the strength of this previous explicit testimony, he swore that the man referred to was just about Hayden's complexion, (and Hayden is nearly if not quite of pure African blood), but whether the man was Hayden or not he could not tell! Called again yesterday for the government, he swore that the inclination of his belief was that the man was Hayden! Stand down Byrne and Sawin! Go up Mr. Curtis. If you don't get an office for that, then republics are ungrateful.

If the memories of Sawin & Curtis should continue to grow at this rate, the chance of the prisoners at the foot of the docket must be poor indeed. In fact, who can tell what may happen in this very case should the government, which is not unlikely, be allowed to re-open it for a second time after the argument is closed. By that time, perhaps, Sawin & Curtis may be able to make some important modification of their testimony.—But the government must not put too much reliance on this sort of evidence. It is too much like Jonah's gourd, which sprung up in one night, but when the sun rose, withered away.

### U. S. DISTRICT COURT.

TRIAL OF LEWIS HAYDEN.

George Lunt, N. J. Lord for the government; John P. Hale, R. H. Dana, Jr., for the defence.

Mr. Lord opened for the defence. He explained the provisions of the law upon which the indictment is framed. He said the government expects to prove the following facts, viz:—That Shadrach was once a slave; that he escaped and was pursued by one Capt. Hallett; that a warrant was issued, Shadrach arrested, a hearing had, and the case was postponed for three days; that he was in the custody of Deputy Marshal Riley in this court room; that the room was cleared of all persons except a few who represented themselves as the prisoner's counsel; that Shadrach was taken from the room by force and was taken direct to Hayden's house; that Hayden was heard to say in the court house that he would aid the prisoner to escape; that he told the prisoner so; that Hayden addressed the crowd on the way to his house, saying, "If you want the man to escape you must keep back."

Twelve witnesses for the Government were now called and sworn.

John De Bree—Reside in Norfolk, Va. have lived there thirty years and upward.

Mr. Lord—Did you know a person in Virginia named Shadrach, in 1830, who was a slave.

Mr. Hale took exception to the question. He wished to do so thus early to prevent mistakes throughout the case. There are persons in Virginia not recognised as property. A witness has no right therefore to say that a man is a slave until he is proved

so. Such evidence is utterly incompetent; Shadrach should not be proved a slave in this way, by the simple say so of any man, but by the representation of such facts, combined, as shall go to make him a slave under the laws of Virginia.

The Court would consider the objections. The government was allowed to proceed.

De Bree continued.—Shadrach was my slave, without qualification; he was what we call bacon color; between a mulatto and a negro complexion. [The witness testified the same as in Scott's case.]

John Captant the officer sent by De Bree in pursuit of Shadrach was next called and testified to the same facts as in the previous case.

In Cross Examination witness was asked if he ever had any thing to do with a certain slave hunt in 1835, in Wisconsin.

The Court inquired how such a question could be shown as pertinent to this case.

Mr. Hale replied that they wished to show what the witness's occupation has been.

The Court ruled that it would be proper to make such inquiries of the witness as would bring out the fact of his occupation.

Mr. Dana then asked the same question as before.

Captant replied that he had something to do with the order of the Mayor of Norfolk to go to Wisconsin and arrest some two hundred whites and blacks and if permitted he would tell what part he took in the matter.

The Court thought such a history unnecessary, and therefore ruled it out.

George T. Curtis swore that he was a United States Commissioner and that Shadrach was brought before him for examination. [This witness also testified the same as in Scott's case.]

John Clark—An reporter for one of the Boston papers; attended a meeting last October, at which Lewis Hayden presided, in Belush street church; several speeches were there made,—a dozen, I should think.

Mr. Lord—What was the nature of these speeches, as bearing upon the Fugitive Slave Law, &c.?

Mr. Dana objected strenuously, against such interrogatories, and appealed to the Court to make a stand here, and a final one as to what evidence the government should introduce. He contended with ability for the right of individuals, white or colored, in their social and political relations, in public meetings or otherwise, to express their free opinions upon matters of general interest.—He urged upon the Court not to allow the breaking down of this personal right.

Mr. Lord replied that the question was one of law, and therefore proper to be put. He wished to show that the defendant was the presiding officer of a meeting that used the most incendiary language in regard to the fugitive law and all who should carry it into effect. The government has a right to enter all reasonable meetings, and make those prisoners who are present, even if by presence alone they encourage the object of the meeting.

Mr. Hale said the learned counsel on the other side had wandered from the point raised. He was simply to show the government had the right to put in the character of speeches at a public meeting to bear upon the alleged guilt of a party to a rescue that took place five or six months subsequently.

Mr. Lunt said, it was not that the defendant presided at a certain meeting, or was present at it, but whether the meeting was called for the express purpose of resisting, at all hazards, the very law under which, in part, he is now indicted.

Sprague, Justice, ruled that if the government merely intended to show that the defendant was present at meetings at which a course of resistance to the law was arranged, the testimony was admissible.

Mr. Clark continued.—I sat near the President at that meeting; Messrs. Snell and Snowden were Secretaries; certain resolutions were adopted by the meeting; a synopsis of which was handed me by the Secretaries.

Mr. Lord. What was the purport of those resolutions?

Mr. Dana rose to object to the questions that were being asked, when the suggestion of the Court he gave way, being assured that his objections should be fully considered. The further examination of this witness was postponed.

George Greenleaf, one of the reporters of the Times, was next called to testify as to what he heard Mr. James N. Buffum, of Lynn, say to Mr. Hayden in the Marshal's office when the latter was arrested.

Mr. Dana objected, on the ground that such testimony did not bear upon the case.

The Court ruled the testimony in.

Witness continued. Buffum remarked to Hayden—"I did not think of you—I always thought you was a pretty clever fellow."—Mr. Hayden replied smiling, "You know it takes a pretty clever fellow to do such an act."

Cross Examination. Mr. Buffum was not smiling at the time, but I thought he looked quite blank; Hayden smiled.

Samuel Lansing called. I reside in Nashua street; Hayden, the defendant, lived in South street in a block in which I lived 18 years. There is an alley way running along the rear of said block; the South street church is within hearing distance of Hayden's house.

No cross examination.

Charles Sawin called, was an officer in this court when Shadrach was arraigned; saw Hayden back of the further railing before the room was cleared; heard him say to Shadrach, "Don't be afraid we will stand by you till death; Hayden's dress was different now from what it was then; think his complexion was lighter than it is now; I did not then know him; first knew his name when he was brought into court to be examined on the present charge; then recognised him as the man who made the remark."

Cross Examination. Am a U. S. Deputy Marshal; am certain Hayden is the man, although he was then two or three shades lighter than now. Noticed that his forehead was peculiarly shaped; that his lip hung down, and that he looked savage.

### FOR THE DEFENDANT.

John Randolph called.—Have lived in Boston about one year; occupation a waiter; have done nothing since last Christmas; I at that time commenced boarding with Lewis Hayden; on the day of the rescue I was at home learning to read; heard a noise; went to the front door of Mr. Hayden's house and saw people crossing Grove street in South street; I saw a crowd presently and went

out on the side walk; I saw in the crowd a man that I knew, his name was Shadrach; I was acquainted with him; he has called upon me; the last I saw of the crowd it went down South street; I did not know any person in the crowd; several persons had hold of Shadrach; I did not see Mr. Hayden anywhere about; am sure that neither of the men having hold of Shadrach was Hayden; Shadrach was not in Mr. Hayden's house to my knowledge, after his arrest; I usually went to bed at 10 o'clock; I was usually about the house as much as Mr. Hayden himself; Mr. Hayden was at home to dinner about fifteen minutes past two o'clock on the day of the rescue.

Cross Examination.—There were two or three in the rescue crowd who had on oil cloth jackets and tar-paulin hats; I was not in the Court room on the day of the rescue.

Mr. Lord—Did you not speak to Shadrach when you saw him in the hands of the crowd?

Witness—I did not.

Mr. Lord—Did you not think he required some assistance?

Witness—I don't know that I thought anything about it at the time.

Mr. Lord—Didn't you suppose something was the matter with him?

Witness—I had my suspicions that something was going on.

Mr. Lord—Then why did you not speak to him?

Witness—Because he appeared to be in a great hurry, and it is against my principles to stop a man when he is in a hurry! [Great laughter.]

Mr. Lord—Mr. Witness, have you been indicted for violating the Fugitive Slave Law?

Witness—I have not.

Mr. Lord—Have you not been indicted for assaulting an officer appointed to execute this law?

Witness—I was arrested and brought before the Municipal Court, and charged with assaulting a man-catcher, and was fined five dollars.

Mr. Lord—That is all, Mr. Witness.

Mr. Dana—Stop one moment, Mr. Randolph. Won't you inform the Jury whether you have or have not commenced an action against the prosecutor in that case?

Witness—I have.

Mr. Lord [sneeringly]. Will you also tell the Jury whether you or somebody else for you brought that action?

Witness—I brought it myself. [Laughter.] Marcus Morton, Jr., called.—Was in the Court room on the day of Shadrach's examination and heard some person say "Don't be afraid, Fred, we will stand by you," the person was not Hayden, the defendant.

George T. Curtis.—The remark to which I testified when on the stand before, was "Don't be afraid, we will stand by you," he was about the same complexion of Hayden; he was rather a tall man; couldn't say that Hayden was the man.

Samuel May, Jr.—Have resided the most of the past year in Boston; was in the Court room at the examination of Shadrach; I heard a very rash remark made by a tall light complexion colored man to the prisoner on that day; he reached over the back rail and said "Don't be afraid, we will stand by you," I am well acquainted with Lewis Hayden; the man who made the remark was not Mr. Hayden; I am certain of that.

Mr. Jackson—Don't remember of Suffolk Bar; was in the Court room the morning of the examination of Shadrach; I was sitting looking at Shadrach when I heard a man say in a loud tone, "Don't be afraid, we will stand by you," I am quite confident that Hayden was not the man who made the remark; the person was several shades lighter than Hayden; I had a good view of him.

Cross examination—I never saw Hayden until yesterday; I am quite confident that Mr. Hayden is not the man who made the remark.

Lunt—Mr. Witness don't you know that the complexion of colored men changes one or two shades lighter when they are mad.

Witness—I do not.

Dana—Mr. Lunt, I should like to call you as a witness if you will testify to that under oath.

Mr. Lunt objected.

James N. Buffum of Lynn, affirmed.—Was not in the Court room at the examination of Shadrach; I was at 21 Cornhill at the time of the arrest of Wm. Hayden; Sawin made me see no reason why he came in three colored men were sitting together; he did not know Hayden, he inquired if he was present; Mr. Hayden rose and said, I am the man; they went to the Marshal's office; I immediately followed with a friend; was requested to become his bail and did so; Mr. Hallett was there, and while we were waiting for Mr. Lunt to come in, a conversation occurred; Mr. Hallett said he believed he used to know me; I replied yes, I used to know you well in old times, some 15 years ago, when you did such good service in rebuking Mr. Lunt, the prosecuting attorney, for his pro-slavery conduct in the Legislature. [Great laughter by Bench and Bar.]

Mr. Lunt—May it please your Honor this testimony is introduced for no other purpose than to insult the prosecuting officer.

Mr. Hale—May it please the Court, I can see no reason why the whole conversation should not be introduced, if the witness deems it necessary to relate it to get at the fact desired.

Sprague, J.—I think the testimony is admissible. The witness can proceed.

Witness—Oh! replied Mr. Hallett, that was when Lunt assailed the freedom of speech, but I always went for sustaining the laws of the country.

I replied that I not only thought the Fugitive Slave Law assailed freedom of speech but the freedom to discharge our most sacred obligations to our fellow men; something was then said about prayer, and somebody—I think Mr. Gill of the Post—said that the ministers—

Sprague, J.—Mr. Witness, won't you come to the main fact without reciting all this conversation, which seems to have no bearing upon the case.

Witness—I said to Hayden, "I did not think you would get into trouble—I always thought you was a clever fellow," he said, "Why, you know it takes a clever fellow to get into trouble now days," my remark was matter of joke; that is, we were all joking together.—Mr. Hallett and all present.

Cross examination—I was not in the Court room, at the examination of Shadrach.

Lord—Did you know of the rescue of Shadrach?

Witness—I heard of it two hours after it took place.

Lord—Did you see Shadrach on the day of the rescue?

Witness—I did not.

Lord—Did you see him during that night?

Witness—No.

Lord—Did you see him within forty-eight hours?

Witness—I think I did see a man within that time said to be Shadrach.

Lord—Where did you see him?

Witness—On the road to Canada.

Lord—What part of the road?

Witness—In the vicinity of Fitchburg.

Lord—Was you with him?

Witness—No. I had an engagement of some weeks standing to go to a certain town to lecture, and was told after the lecture that Shadrach had been present a part of the evening dressed in woman's clothes.

Lord—Did you know that he was present?

Witness—The Bloomer costume not having been adopted at that time, there was nothing to designate one person in female attire from another.

Lord—Where was this place that you lectured?

Witness—I presume I could tell if I should refer to my minutes.

Lord—Well, sir, won't you be kind enough to tell us?

Witness—I believe the name of the town is Leominster.

Lord—Have you seen him since that time, or heard from him.

Witness—I have not seen or heard from him since I left Leominster, only what I have read in the papers that he is in Canada.

Lord—Do you say, Mr. Witness, that the conversation you had with Hayden in the Marshal's office was a matter of jest.

Witness—Yes, we were all joking together, for instance somebody remarked, I think it was Gill of the Post, that ministers ought to be indicted for praying against the fugitive Slave Law. Mr. Hallett remarked that he would make one exception to that in favor of Theodore Parker, as he did not believe that gentleman had much influence with the Court of Heaven. [General laughter in which the Court joined.]

Mr. Lunt—Mr. Witness do you remember one thing that you said to me in particular.

Witness—I do not distinctly remember.

Lunt—Do you remember that you said you thought I was driving matters too hard?

Witness—Yes, I do; and that you said you cared more about catching some of the white ones than the negroes.

Lunt. [Turning pompously round and looking at the audience].—That's it. Now did I ever have one word of conversation with you on any subject, before that time in the Marshal's office?

Witness—I don't know that I ever did have any conversation with you before or since, until now.

Lunt—Was you joking when you spoke to me?

Witness—No.

Lunt—Was I joking when I spoke to you?

Witness—No. Let me explain. The conversation that I had with you was all after, and had no connection with, that which I had with Hallett, Hallett and Gill.

J. M. W. Yerrington—Lives in Chelsea; have lived in Boston 20 years; was in the Court room on the day of the arrest of Shadrach; heard a remark made to Shadrach, "Don't be afraid, we will stand by you," said the person who said it; am sure it was not Lewis Hayden; I am well acquainted with Hayden; this was after the adjournment; think the Commissioner had left the bench.

Geo. B. West, member of Suffolk Bar, testified in substance the same as last witness.

JUNE 3d.—Court came in at ten minutes past 9 o'clock.

Dr. Hanson, recalled.—Cross-examination resumed, but nothing important elicited.

Edward J. Jones—Am an officer of this Court; came here on the day of the rescue of Shadrach at the request of Marshal Deane to help clear the room; heard a man say to the prisoner, "Don't be afraid, we will stand by you to the death," I thought yesterday that I knew the man who made the remark, but I was mistaken; I thought I recognised Griffin as the man, but I know it was not him; Griffin and the man who made the remark looks as much alike as any two can look.

[Griffin is the man who is employed by Warren & Co., dry goods dealers, on Washington street; is a man of gigantic build; quite tall and about the same complexion of Hayden.]

### REBUTTING TESTIMONY FOR GOVERNMENT.

Ellis Wright, recalled. Heard the testimony of Mr. Curtis yesterday; I do not wish to change my testimony. I heard the testimony of Calvin T. Moody, but do not wish to make any change in my testimony in consequence of that.

Mr. Lunt announced to the court that he had just learned of the existence of two very important witnesses, who would testify to facts which were perfectly surprising to him. He therefore moved the court for time to procure those witnesses.

Mr. Hale said he was not surprised at the motion of the learned District Attorney, if that gentleman himself was surprised at what his new witness would testify to. He hoped the Court would not vary from the usual course in such cases, and allow this case to be opened again. He had no doubt there were more witnesses. In a city like Boston witnesses could always be had as long as wanted. The demand causes the supply. The learned counsel said he hoped the perils of the city would not be secured further; that the Court would not allow Government to levy upon the junk dealers and bowling saloons of the city again, for the purpose of securing up witnesses to swear against the defendant.

Mr. Lunt said he considered a great portion of what the counsel for defence has said as entirely beneath his notice; he cited several instances where testimony newly discovered, as in this case, had been admitted, and named several distinguished members of the Bench and Bar in Massachusetts whom he consulted, and had expressed the opinion that it would be perfectly proper and legal so to do.

The Court ruled that any newly discovered testimony could be properly introduced.

### THE JUDGE'S CHARGE TO THE JURY.

At five minutes past twelve the judge began his charge by denouncing in the most emphatic terms, the "mischievous notion" that the jury are to judge of the law as well as of the facts, which he declared to be an usurpation of

legislative functions belonging to a very different body. The question that had been raised as to whether Shadrach was a slave or not, was of no consequence with regard to the last three counts of the indictment, under which he was tried; as the offence therein charged was the rescue of a prisoner from legal custody, in violation of the law of 1790. That Shadrach was in such a custody was not contested. It was for the jury, then to judge whether Lewis Hayden had any share in taking him from that custody, and if so, they must find him guilty on one of three counts. He was guilty if he had participated in, aided or encouraged the rescue, at any time or at any place—whether in the Court House or out of it, in Boston or in Cambridge.

With regard to the first thirteen Counts, the judge said the question was, not whether they are slaves in Massachusetts, but in Virginia. That there were slaves, or persons held to service and labor in Virginia was not disputed. Was then, the prisoner Shadrach one of these persons? Was he a slave? The testimony of DeBree and Captant, he thought proved conclusively that he was. If Hayden, therefore, had participated in any way in his rescue, he was guilty under the law of 1850—the fugitive slave act. The verdict of the jury upon this point must be determined solely by the evidence.

The humanity or inhumanity of the law had nothing whatever to do with the matter. Upon that evidence



## The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

WHEN GOD COMMANDS TO TAKE THE TRUMPET AND BLOW A DOUBTLESS OR A JARRING BLAST, IT LIES NOT IN MAN'S WILL WHAT HE SHALL SAY OR WHAT HE SHALL DO.—*Milton.*

SALEM, OHIO, JUNE 28, 1851.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE meets July 6th.

## Industrial Congress.

This convention which assembled in Albany N. Y. occupied a week in its sessions. A great variety of subjects came under consideration, and quite a number of important resolutions were adopted. A stormy debate ensued upon the presentation of the credentials of Samuel R. Ward, a small minority, desiring to exclude him on account of his complexion. He was however triumphantly admitted; only six votes against him. Isaac P. Walker was unanimously nominated for the Presidency, and it was resolved to make land reform, the sole issue for the present, avoiding all other embarrassing questions.

A correspondent of the True Democrat, labors to vindicate the propriety of this course from the importance of the proposed reform—from the probable fact that if the question is left unembarrassed, the Democratic party will adopt it as a party measure,—that they shall have the aid of eminent southern statesmen, as Brown of Miss., Houston of Texas, Nicholson and Johnson, of Tenn., Hilliard of Alabama, Benton of Missouri and others—and that all efforts to repeal the fugitive slave law will be ineffectual; and any modification that can be effected, undesirable. For these reasons he calls upon reformers to unite in this, as the great work of the present.

We can by no means join in this exhortation of present abandonment of the slave question, or other measures of reform. But to those who see it to be the first great question—or the one which can now be most successfully pressed; we say by all means prosecute it. But our friends reckon without their host, when they calculate on aid from the slave power—or the Democratic party. Brown, Houston and Hilliard in common with the whole power of the South, make the interests of slavery to override every thing else. And they are not so mole-eyed, as not to see that land reform, from its very character and tendency, urged as it is by the entire radicalism of the North, will be if adopted now but a stepping stone to emancipation. It is useless—sheer folly to attempt to divorce any thing that concerns the interests of the whole country, from the question of slavery. Church and State have done little else for the last fifteen years, but to labor for this result. With what success let their past history and present condition tell. The evils and wrongs of slavery reach every where. The friends of the system will not now accept of neutrality or silence as the terms of co-operation in any work of common interest, however important. There must be aid and comfort direct and palpable, afforded to the system. It will not be enough that they refuse to agitate on the subject of the fugitive slave law. They must give it their hearts approval and evince it by obedience to its most revolting requisitions. The Industrial Congress has already gone too far to effect the proposed coalition. Their act of manly independence and justice, in admitting their worthy and talented co-laborer S. R. Ward to a seat in their convention, is such a rebuke to slavery and prejudice as can never be forgiven. If they desired or expected to co-operate with Southern Statesmen and their servile handmaid, the Democratic party, they should have followed the advice of their Philadelphia correspondent, and the worthy New Yorker who left them in disgust, because they recognized manhood in a slave garb.

Land freedom we believe to be indispensable to personal freedom and social happiness, and land limitation such as the Congress proposes, is incompatible with chattel slavery. But the argument of impracticability is quite as good against this measure as against the repeal of the fugitive law. Men retain slaves because they are property and they love it. Will they relinquish their more plausible, if not more just claim upon the soil, while they outrage all the dictates of reason and the impulses of their own nature by appropriating their fellow beings as property? It is manifest to us that we can accomplish most (really, if not apparently) by striking at the principles of slavery in its greatest form. At least we cannot see the propriety of abandoning our present work for the co-operation of those who are pledged by their private interests and public declarations to maintain their Southern institutions.

The following resolutions on the subject of education were adopted by the Congress. They are admirable, and present the system of education that should be sustained by the government.

Resolved, That all human improvement is the effect of physical and mental elevation, and, accordingly, we place the education of the people as the basis of all human progress.

Resolved, That every child has a natural right to the best education which the science and wealth of the age can provide, and reformers should not cease their labors in the improvement of our educational system until every school house shall be a people's college, where a thorough physical and mental discipline and a complete education can be obtained by every child.

Resolved, That we do not distinguish education by sex, but believe that both the male and female child should receive equal educational advantages and enjoy precisely the same means of mental discipline and development.

Resolved, That we recommend the establishment in every State of the Common School Library System of New York and Michigan, by which the children are made the messengers of intelligence to thousands of destitute families.

Resolved, That while we would not oppose the establishment of high schools for the most advanced pupils, we would also advocate the institution of still higher schools in which the duller and more unfortunately organized youth can have the regenerating influences of education energetically adopted and applied to their

wants; and this we urge in order that education may serve to diminish rather than increase in inequalities of the people.

Resolved, That all endowments for the education of children shall be considered as inconsistent with Progress unless they are so framed that advantages arising from them shall be, as far as possible, in their control, equally divided among the masses of both sexes.

## George Thompson's Soiree.

The farewell entertainment to George Thompson on the evening of the 16th, seems to have been a joyful time, and unattended by the disturbance which marked his advent in Boston a few months since. We have no idea that the hunkers who figured then have reformed—perhaps some of them may be ashamed—but we presume the admission fee was quite beyond the stretch of their patriotism; that the quiet of the abolitionists is to be attributed, to the economy of the rowdies—we are glad they have one virtue. We have received an account of the meeting from Joseph Treat which we cannot publish, but from which we glean the following facts.

There were present between ten and twelve hundred guests—Edmund Quincy presided—several distinguished Free Soilers were present, some of whom participated in the speaking which is said to have been particularly good. Mr. Garrison read an address to which Mr. Thompson replied—announcing his determination to return to this country, and devote his life's remaining energies to the eradication of slavery. "I leave you," said he, "an Englishman, I will come back an American"—"I will come back to you if God will, and hand to hand and shoulder to shoulder, we'll wage war against this monster crime, till we destroy it or die!" Lewis Hayden was there although at the very time, the jury were locked up by the sheriff, to decide upon his case. As he stood before the audience the announcement was made that the jury could not agree—that they stood ten for acquittal and two for conviction. "God grant him a good deliverance!" exclaimed the Chairman. "Yes!" Yes! shouted Thompson, springing to his feet and swinging his hat and the whole audience came down in thundering applause—as an AMEN! to the Chairman's prayer. Toasts—Music from a colored band and speeches from Wendell Phillips, Theodore Parker, Rodney French, B. L. Keys, C. L. Remond, and others occupied the time till a late hour, when the audience dispersed after singing the doxology to the tune of Old Hundred.

From the Commonwealth we learn that Mr. Thompson did not sail on the 17th as had been expected.

## A Dr. of Divinity Sold.

Many of our D. D.'s as every body knows are always in the market, and ready to sell themselves for a small consideration, to work iniquity with greediness. A victim held by the influence of these mercenary rabbis and their church, has escaped; and by virtue of British gold, has been transmuted from chateletism to manhood; from Black Jim the slave, to the Rev. J. W. Pennington D. D. Dr. Pennington is a fugitive who escaped from Maryland some years since,—has educated himself by his own energy, and obtained a high standing as an eloquent minister and a worthy man, in acknowledgment of which he received the honorary title of D. D. from the University of Hildesburgh in Germany. He has been for some time past, detained in England by fear of falling a victim to the fugitive slave law. Some friends in Scotland, contributed funds and authorized an agent in this country to procure his emancipation. A purchase was effected in the name of a friend, who immediately executed a deed of emancipation. Mr. Pennington is a clergyman of the Presbyterian denomination; pastor of a church in New York City, and we believe a Co-Presbyter of Dr. Cox, of lower law notoriety. His value on foot was \$150.

We have no words to express our abhorrence of that church, which professing to be the light of the world treats its most worthy members as goods and chattels. No wonder British Christians refuse their pulpits and palters to the members of a church, who tolerate a system which dooms their brightest lights as beasts, to the market, and compels them to flee to Europe for protection.

KIDNAPING.—A colored man named Frank Jackson of New Castle, Pa., was recently enticed to Richmond, Va., and sold as a slave—he escaped—was taken up and is now confined as a fugitive in Fincastle Jail. Evidence of his freedom has been forwarded from Mercer and New Castle. The Free Presbyterian says every old citizen of Mercer knows that Frank was born free, whether he will ever regain his freedom is doubtful.

Last week we had to record the kidnapping of Freeman from Pittsburgh. The legal method of kidnapping seems likely to go into disuse in this region. The villains for some reason preferring to rely upon themselves. It seems to be a more expeditious method, and besides does not subject them to the obloquy or danger which their unfortunate Chicago brethren recently encountered.

COMB'S CONSTITUTION OF MAN, Considered in relation to the Natural Laws. We have just received the School edition of this excellent standard work, with questions accompanying each page of the text. New York, published by Fowler & Wells. We earnestly hope the publication of this work in its present cheap, convenient and well executed form, will tend to its introduction as a study into our common school. If so the publishers will have done excellent service to the cause of education.

RESULT OF THE ELECTION.—Latest accounts from Columbus, give 15,655 for the New Constitution, and 10,769 against license. Seven counties yet to hear from.

There are 113 Locomotives on the New York and Erie Railroad. The number will soon be increased to 150.

## Great Free Soil Meeting.

The meeting of the Free Soilers, at Ravenna on the 25th, was large and enthusiastic. The meeting organized at 10 o'clock, in the beautiful and commodious agricultural grounds, East of the village. Judge Spaulding of Akron, reported the Resolutions in behalf of the Business Committee.—The speakers were Senator Chase, Mr. Samuel Lewis, Hon. J. R. Giddings and Judge Spaulding. The exercises were diversified and enlivened, by repeated liberty songs from the Hutchinsons, and were concluded for the day, by their concert.

The speakers presented much wholesome anti-slavery truth—that most radical was apparently received with the highest approbation. We prepared a brief abstract of Mr. Chase's speech—but the Printers say there is no room. Of the speeches of Messrs. Lewis and Giddings, we heard but little, and cannot speak. Judge Spaulding's address was clear, decided and bold. In his judicial capacity, he said it would give him great pleasure to be in any way instrumental in releasing one slave from the hands of his claimant. In regard to the threat of dissolution. The government was made for the protection and benefit of the people. If it failed to secure these objects, it was unworthy of support. The Judge's speech seemed to us hardly in accordance with one of the resolutions which was offered—that it was the mission of the friends of progress, among other things—to preserve the Union. It was a good meeting.

## EDITORIAL BRIEVITIES.

Miss Breemer and Miss Dix recently left Savannah, Ga., on a trip to Florida.

Mr. and Mrs. Batcham of the Ohio Cultivator arrived at Liverpool on 31st of May.

Father Mathew has administered the pledge to 2800 persons since his recent arrival in Cincinnati.

The descriptive catalogue of articles at the World's Fair, makes a book of 500 pages.

The cholera is prevailing among the U. S. Troops, and the Indians West of the Mississippi.

Mrs. E. R. Coe addressed the Industrial Congress during its recent session in Albany on the Subject of Woman's Rights.

AFFINITY. Daniel Webster boasted in his speech in Syracuse that he was in companionship with Dr. Lord, Professor Stewart and many other Doctors of Divinity.

COL. BROLER the Democratic candidate for Governor in Pennsylvania, has declared himself in favor of the compromise measures of the last Congress.

The Free Synod has recommended to the churches under their care to observe the Fourth of July as a day of fasting in view of the threatening aspect of our National Affairs.

Rev. R. R. Gurley and Dr. Goodloe, have issued a prospectus for the *Christian Statesman*, a weekly colonization paper, to be published in Washington City.

Maryland, California, and Massachusetts have recently adopted the Homestead limitation principle. The former by her new Constitution the two latter by legislative enactments. The new Constitution of Ohio also provides for such exemption.

Fire at San Francisco.—San Francisco is now again for the fourth time a heap of ruins. A terrible conflagration occurred on the 14th of May in which it is said 1009 buildings were destroyed, and property estimated at \$10,000,000. Six persons were also consumed.

Mexico is said to be suffering terribly from drought. They have had no rain of consequence since August. The inhabitants are suffering for food and domestic animals are dying in incredible numbers.

The Tribune publishes documents conclusively proving that steps were taken last Summer preparatory to the annexation of St. Domingo after the Texas fashion, by the introduction of armed emigrants. The proposition however was not favorably received by the Dominican Government.

Another Philadelphia mob. On Sunday the 16th inst. Miss Mary Grev, and Loretta Mott addressed an audience in Philadelphia. A colored Gentleman attempting to speak was prevented and driven from the Hall.

Immense destruction of property has occurred on the upper Mississippi from an almost unprecedented flood. A correspondent of the National Intelligencer from Burlington, Iowa, says: "Five years will not place the country in this vicinity in as good condition as it was before the flood." Thousands are totally ruined.

PHONETICS. The system of teaching children Phonetics as the means of shortening elementary instruction is being introduced into the public schools of Boston and vicinity. It is said that common print may by means of it be learned in one fourth the usual time. Several public exhibitions have been made of their success—which have elicited universal commendation. The American Academy of Art and Science has officially approved of the plan.

A young lady of Lowell, who presented herself at the mill in which she was accustomed to labor, habited in the new costume, was refused admittance unless "she would come dressed as she ought." She politely thanked her informant, assuring him she did not care about going in at all.

## Letter from E. A. Lukins.

Boston, June 14, 1851.

DEAR MARIUS; Yesterday, I went with a friend to the court room, to see how the trial of Hayden went on, as you know he is the colored man who was arrested with Wright and others, on a charge of aiding in the rescue of Shadrach. I cannot describe to you the sensation of horror, that did not thrill, but crept coldly about my heart, when I went into this house, that so lately wore girded around it, and shining in the broad sunlight, perhaps, the symbol of our National shame, a chain. The air I fancied smelt of the Bastille, or the Inquisition, damp with death; these men with their meretricious purpose suggest the ominous words, "Council of ten;" but that council was just and brave compared with these men; they did not at least torture their victim, with a hypocritical masquerade of justice, which serves only to cover a fixed diabolical purpose to crush him.

Judge Sprague, whom Dickens must have seen before he conceived the character of Mr. Carker, sat on the bench, fanning himself incessantly, a rather ludicrous occupation for a learned Judge, as it struck me, especially for one it is so hard to conceive, was ever warm.—Perhaps the poor man feared a determination of blood to the head, as he must have been quite conscious it had left his heart.

Lunt and Lord sat there, with their cunning hard faces. The latter, lisping in a manner that made me nervous, by constantly suggesting the hiss of a serpent, the former, by a countenance that never relaxed its expression of cool implacability.

I must deliver my soul about that countenance, which haunts me yet, as an ominous presence, and say, seriously and calmly that I never before saw, so hopelessly cruel an expression. Ah! it must be the nightmare to haunt poor Sims' dark night of slavery, the shadow of an evil, and a danger past, to Shadrach. I am sorry to be driven to this personality, or should be, if I were not solely responsible for what I say, and my opinion was of any great importance to the world; besides our conflict is a hand to hand one, our foe fights with raised visor, and name blazoned, so no one's knightly word is pledged to secrecy. It is not now the phantom of Slavery with which we have to contend, but resolute unscrupulous men.

Dana is a rather good looking man, and reminds me somewhat of our friend Steadman. I think he will be honest and firm. He has truth on his side, at least the evidence is overwhelming. Why should he collect all this evidence to prove he had not done better than welcome Kosuth. I should rejoice if he could have felt easy to let the thing take its own course, and refuse to deny the charge against him.

Many respectable and entirely credible witnesses swore they saw the man, who said to Shadrach, "We will stand by you," and that it was not Hayden. What will Lunt, Lord and the Jury do with that, unless they can convict May, Buffum, Hanson, Morton, (son of ex-governor Morton,) and several others equally reliable, of perjury, as I think they will find it hard to do, but you will see reports of the trial.

I have been in Boston nearly three weeks, and of course can only allude to some things I have seen during the time, that my friends may happen to be interested in. My visit to beautiful Mt. Auburn, passing on the way, the residence of the poet Longfellow, I described in a letter you will never see, also the State House, and many other most interesting things.

Speaking of Mt. Auburn, some will like to know that I visited the grave of Torrey, with its beautiful marble monument, erected by his Liberty friends, and bearing an inscription commemorative of his martyrdom, the device, a crown of thorns, simple and more touching and appropriate than any they could have found. It is almost impossible for me to imagine a more beautiful cemetery.

From the dome of the State House, a panoramic view of Boston and vicinity can be had equal to the one from Bunker Hill Monument. We sat two hours drinking in the scene, which is almost unrivalled in the world, for extent, beauty and variety; to see how the assembled wisdom of Massachusetts manage their affairs. Nothing could be more edifying than this scene to a person like myself. I suppose but few women know how much majesty can be thrown around the question of whether the "Gentleman is in order," or not, and I suppose their ignorance of this unifies them to be Legislators; simple and straightforward as they can be, would it ever be in their power, to invest all these little matters with so much grave, senatorial dignity.

Among the new and exciting topics now under discussion, is that of a change in female costume, and we hear or see at every street corner, something about the "Bloomer Costume," "Bloomer rig," &c., &c., for it has a great variety of names. It seems here to be coming into use, though among the beau monde entirely, and not eccentric people, and those in favor of "Women's Rights," as some might suppose. Scarcely a day passes without seeing one or more ladies who adopt it because it is a new and elegant fashion, more convenient than the old; yesterday on the Common, I met a beautiful young lady, dressed precisely as I have seen pictures of German Frauleins; a broad-brimmed hat, with floating ribbons, dress reaching about to the knees, &c. Her dress was rich and marked her as belonging entirely to the fashionable world. Hats are being ordered from Paris, and in the windows of the most fashionable millineries, are Parisian models dressed in complete Turkish, or Grecian costume. Pardon me for saying so much about what appears to me to be an important change.

One of the objects of deep interest to me, is the Blind Asylum of Boston, one of the nearest and most compact buildings in the city. It stands on an eminence in the South, of South Boston, where the wholesome sea breezes sweep freely around it all the time, has a pretty garden and piazza where the pupils run and play with

such joyful, ringing laughter, you can hardly believe that the beautiful gay world is forever shut from their sight. Music from the piano, and violin, played by two little blind boys, came floating to us on the sweet breeze, as we approached the Institution, and inside was an indescribable air of comfort, happiness and something, I know not whether to call it improvement, growth, or progress.

Last week I was in New Hampshire, at beautiful Concord, Parker Pillsbury's residence and the place where Rogers lived and died. We walked down to the little quaint looking church yard, where he is interred, and stood by the grave of him who thrilled so many hearts by his strong genius, his fire, and many lovable traits of character, with undefined but deep sadness. Undefined, because we cannot feel it would have been with him here, if he had lived longer, but have the pleasing hope, it is all well with him now. He died to the music of "The Angel's whisper," and went to hear far sweeter, and more inspiring "whispers," I would willingly believe. My heart said as I stood there,

"So let him rest,  
His faults lie gently with him."

The noble elms of Boston, and Concord must be considered the greatest possible exception to what I have said about stunted trees in New England, and I have rarely seen anything so majestic.

I have a thousand things more to say, but my paper is full.

Yours, E. A. L.

## Hunkermism in Vermont.

The following resolution passed by the hunkermocrats of Washington Co., Vermont is a fair exposure of the creed of hunkermism generally.

Resolved, That the Fugitive Slave Law is Constitutional, but we regard it as a child of Whig parentage, and are willing to allow that party its honors, profits, and emoluments; and that it is unwise, impolitic, and foolish for Democrats to use it as a fire brand to divide their own party; that we intend to take high, national, Constitutional ground in relation thereto, and as law-abiding democrats, obey and carry out its provisions as long as it remains the law of the land.

The two that follow were presented by a Mr. Thompson immediately after the organization of the present session of the N. Y. Legislature.

Resolved, That the further agitation of the slave question is detrimental to the interests of the Union.

Resolved, That this House will make no appropriations of any of the public moneys to the support of any College, Academy, Seminary, or other institution of learning in this State, in any case, where it is known that a spirit of Abolition, of disrespect of the various institutions of the country, of disobedience to the law is in any manner encouraged and fostered thereon, or where the same is permitted or tolerated by the person or persons having charge thereof.

HORN'S U. S. RAILROAD GAZETTE, contains diagrams of all the Railroads in the U. S., with their points of termination and communication, the principle places through which they pass, the rate of fare and transportation, and in short whatever is necessary for the information of the traveller in reference to the modes of communication in the country. Published weekly at 141, Fulton street, N. Y. \$2 per annum in advance.

## Mr. Walker's Appointments.

In consequence of the absence of Mr. Walker in Mich., next month, he will be unable to attend the meetings announced for him last week, at Cool Spring, Fairmount and New Garden. The friends in those places will please recall the appointments if they have been published.

## Receipts for The Bugle for the week ending June 28th.

Dr. T. M. Shaw, Uricksville,	\$2.00-248
R. Gould,	1.50-348
E. Gould,	1.50-348
B. Hambleton, New Garden,	1.50-312
A. Redfield, Nimsilla,	1.00-274
J. N. Enart, Raisin,	1.50-353
C. B. Comstock,	1.50-387
T. Gray, Pennville,	1.00-276
J. L. Michener, Nottingham,	1.00-316
J. Baily, Barnesville,	2.00-304
J. Bond, Green's Fork,	2.00-304

## CLERGYMEN AND WITNESSES WANTED.

Wanted by sundry religious societies in this city Clergymen of the Dewey school, who feel a confidence merely at the expense of a mother, or son, or grandchild, in their power of preserving the Union on the approved Websterian method, considering only safety as consisting in the enforcement of the fugitive slave law, and viewing the higher law of Christ, as taught in the N. Testament, as an exploded humbug. Apply at the office of the Christian Register or Boston Daily Advertiser.

Also, several witnesses to identify the alleged rescuers and aiders in the escape of Shadrach, (as in order to preserve the Union of these United States, it is highly important somebody should be convicted) the original set, consisting of Byrnes & Co., being about used up. Applications to be made to the Lord High Commissioner, the District Attorney, or at the Marshal's office.

N. B.—Applicants for either of the above situations will receive encouragement in proportion to tact displayed, &c.—*Commonwealth.*

WHIPPING A SLAVE TO DEATH.—Simeon Souther, a wealthy citizen of Hanover Co., Virginia, has been convicted of beating one of his own slaves to death, and sentenced to the penitentiary for five years.—*Waterdown (N. Y.) Reformer.*

A BID FOR THE VOTES OF THE CRUEL.—"God helping me, I will execute all the laws whatever they may be."—*President Fillmore's Speech at Buffalo.*

Hon. John P. Hale has accepted an invitation to deliver the 4th of July oration before the Free Soilers of Worcester.

It is said that the fortunes of the Rothschilds is not less than \$735,000,000.

## Reform Convention.

A Convention of the friends of Reform will be held at LITCHFIELD, Hillsdale Co., Michigan, on the 10th of July, 1851. This Convention is intended to be free and open to all, (without distinction of color or sex) who are honestly desirous of promoting the welfare of the human family. Its labors will probably be devoted mainly to the investigation and discussion of questions in relation to the improvement and elevation of humanity, and the best means for the promotion of man's moral and spiritual development.

To all sincere inquirers after truth and to all true-hearted advocates of progress and reform a particular invitation is extended to be present and take part in its deliberations.

## Agents for the Bugle.

The following named persons are requested and authorized to act as agents for the Bugle in their respective localities.

Chas. Douglass, Berea, Cuyahoga county, Ohio. Timothy Woodworth, Litchfield, Medina co., O. Wm. Payne, Richfield, Summit co., Ohio. T. E. Bonner, Adrian, Michigan. Jesse Scott, Summerton, Belmont Co. Z. Baker, Akron, Summit Co. H. L. Smaley, Randolph, Portage Co.

## IN TOWN AGAIN.

## Superior Degenerates.

MR. M. B. SMITH, would inform the citizens of Salem and vicinity that he is prepared to execute likenesses in his

## SUPERIOR STYLE.

At his rooms in the Town Hall. Those wishing pictures of themselves, families or friends will please call soon as his stay will be limited.

## SATISFACTION WARRANTED.

## YANKEE NOTION STORE.

Pedlar's Goods at Wholesale. AT prices lower than at any other place West of the Alleghenies. Merchants and Pedlars are invited to call and see, (as seeing is believing) and we will give them the proofs, of the cheapness of our stock, which is principally received directly from the manufacturer and importer and

Consists in part of Italian and American Sewing Silk, Spool Thread, Patent Thread, Shoe do Buttons, Hooks and Eyes, Brads, Edgings, Insertions, Suspensers, Hosiery, Gloves, &c. &c. &c. Cap Paper, Fancy Note Paper, Metallic Pens, Bonnet Wire, Linen Braid, Silk Braid, Port Monnaies, Fans, Shoe Thread, Business Cards, Needles, &c.

Just received and for sale at the Yankee Notion Store, North Side of Main St., Salem, O., a large assortment of Spool Silk in Boxes, warranted to be of the best quality, and each spool to contain the stated quantity of silk. Also splendid PAPER MACHE Buttons, a new article just coming into the market.

Our stock will be constantly renewed through Bancroft & Lee of Philadelphia. June 18, 1851. SAM'L BROOKE.

## CHEMICAL OIL POLISH.

For greasing and Polishing the Leather without Brushing.

BY using the above preparation once a month, according to directions, boots may be kept in better condition than when blacked daily with the common paste blacking, which is so injurious to the leather. It gives a polish equal to that of Patent Leather, and when dry will not soil the whitest glove and is impervious to water. It softens and preserves the leather and is an excellent preparation for CARRIAGE TORS and HARNESS. Try it. A. MYERS, Sole Agent for Salem.

Where BOOTS & SHOES can be had cheap. June 28, 1850. A. M.

## TO THE OWNERS OF HORSES.

## Dr. W. PIERCE.

## VETERINARY FARRIER AND SURGEON.

WOULD Respectfully give notice that he will be in Salem for a short time, at H. S. Bishop's American House, and will attend to all calls in the line of his profession on the most reasonable terms for Ready pay. He hopes by his former success to give general satisfaction. He trusts that the annexed recommendation from persons residing where he last practised, will be sufficient introduction, as he intends to practice by recommendations and not by warranty. Particular attention paid to surgical operations, and operations for complaints of the eyes. All kinds of MEDICINES for sale.

We the undersigned do certify that we are well acquainted with Dr. W. PIERCE and do consider him as one of the most skillful and successful Veterinary operators, and can confidently recommend him to the confidence of the public.

RAVENNA.—Hiram Collins, D. K. Wheeler, L. W. Holkins, James Francis, PITSBURGH.—Samuel Sherman. CANTON.—Robert Stuyser, John Buckius, J. Oldfield, H. Myers, A. McGregor, P. Chance. MANSFIELD.—Dan'l Schell, F. Peter, J. Martin, G. Thompson, Physicians; Jacob Spuler, J. Hinderer, H. Wagner, A. Braham.

\* \* \* Mr. Pierce will be in Salem the first week after the 9th, the next in New Lisbon, and so on week about at each place during his stay in Columbiana County.

## Salem Steam Engine Shop &amp; Foundry.

THE undersigned continue to carry on the business of manufacturing Steam Engines and all kinds of Mill Gearing at Salem, Columbiana County, Ohio. As we are prepared to build engines of all sizes, from four to one hundred horse power, and are willing to warrant them to do as much or more work in proportion to the fuel consumed than the best now in use, we would request those who wish to obtain Engines for any purpose to call before contracting elsewhere.

## REFERENCES.

J. P. Story, Waukesha, Waukesha Co., Wis. James Herrick, Twinsburg, Summit Co., Ohio. Mr. Tappan, Ravenna, Portage County, Ohio. Stow & Taff, Braceville, Trumbull County, O. Moor & Johnson, McConnellville, Morgan Co., O. Wm. Hambleton, Pennsville, Morgan Co., O. Edward Smith, Salem, Columbiana County, O. J. & Wm. Freed, Harrisburg, Stark County, O. Jordan & Co., Bloomfield, Trumbull Co., O. John Wetmore, Canfield, Mahoning County, O. THOS. SHARP & BROTHERS.

Salem, May 30, 1851.



## Miscellaneous.

UNCLE JOHN;  
OR THE ROUGH ROAD TO RICHES.

Men who have been the architects of their own fortunes, never admit that good luck has had anything to do with their prosperity. Their pardonable vanity at a species of ingratitude to Providence. Listen to one of these old gentlemen holding forth to his hopeful son or nephew on his, the said old gentleman's past life; on his early poverty, his self-denial, his hard work, and his subsequent reward; and the burden of his discourse is ever the same:

"Alone I did it, boy!"

Should the listener at any point be tempted rashly to exclaim "how lucky!" the old gentleman will turn on him with a severe frown and say—

"Luck, sir, is nonsense. There's no such thing as luck. Live on a crust, sir; that's the only way for a man to get on in the world."

The old gentleman quite forgets that if his first venture in the *Chutee* East Indian had been a failure; or his first dabble in the stocks, had not been followed by the battle of Leipzig; or his senior partner, who had nine-tenths of the profits of the business, had not departed this life suddenly in an apoplectic fit, he would have held a very different position in the world, and probably have been now a dozen of the second floor over his counting-house in the city, instead of a resident in Hyde Park Gardens.

An excellent specimen of this class of old gentlemen is "Uncle John." The obscurity of his early days is so great, that even he himself finds it difficult to penetrate it. That he had a father and a mother is incontestable; but these worthy people seem to have left this world of sin at so early a period of Uncle John's existence, that, for all practical purposes, he might as well have been without them. His first juvenile recollections are connected with yellow stockings, leather shoes, a cutaway coat with a tin bandage on it, and a little round wooden cap with a tuck in the middle of it, resting on a head formed by nature, to accommodate a cap of double its dimensions. In a word, Uncle John was a charity-boy.

It must not be imagined that the above fact has ever been communicated by Uncle John himself; for the worthy man is weak enough to be ashamed of it, though he will discourse of his early privations in a mystical manner, with the design, apparently, of inducing you to regard him rather as a counterpart of Louis Philippe, in his days of early exile, than as a common-place, though equally interesting to a right-thinking mind, young gentleman in yellow stockings. It is a fact, however, as indisputable as that Uncle John is now worth thirty or forty thousand pounds.

Emerging from the charity school, and exchanging the leather shoes and yellow stockings for corduroy and gray worsted socks, Uncle John obtained the appointment of office-boy to a Temple attorney. His duties were multifarious—sweeping the office and serving writs, cleaning boots, and copying declarations. His emoluments were not large—seven shillings a week and "find himself," which was less difficult, poor boy, than to find anything for himself. But Uncle John persevered and was not dissatisfied. He lived literally on a crust, and regarded himself only with the savory smells issuing from the cook's shop, but had the advantage of affording a stimulus to the imagination. He actually saved two shillings a week out of his salary, not to mention an occasional donation of a shilling on high days and holidays from his master.

Uncle John was never idle. When he had nothing to do for his master, which was rarely the case, he used to take a pen and any loose piece of paper or parchment and copy, or imitate, the lawyer's engrossing hand—known as court hand—till he became a good penman in this cramped style of writing. Having accomplished this object, Uncle John determined to "better himself" by getting a situation as copying clerk instead of office boy. He succeeded in his attempts, and was installed in another attorney's office as engrossing clerk at twelve shillings a week—a salary which appeared to him at the time enormous. But riches did not turn his head. The only increase which he made in his previous expenditure, was in wearing a rather cleaner shirt, and discarding corduroys for some more genteel material. Uncle John was too wise and self-denying to be seduced inside the cook's shop yet.

He was now saving at least six shillings a week, which is £15 a year! For four years no change took place in his condition. He still lived in his solitary garret; worked hard all day, and borrowed law books from the attorned clerks in the office, which he read at home at night. At home! poor fellow—what a name for his miserable little room up in the titles of a house in the narrow court of Fleet Street! But Uncle John was a brave fellow, and worked on without stopping to sentimentalize.

A promotion now took place in the office, and Uncle John was made chief common-law clerk, at one pound per week. He had rendered himself quite competent for the duties by his midnight studies. He was never absent from his post, never forgot anything, and never was ill; for he had the strength of a horse. It is suspected that about this time Uncle John paid one or two visits to the cook's shop; but it must not be supposed that the visits were more than one or two. As a rule, Uncle John dined on a piece of the cheapest meat he could purchase, boiled by himself in his garret.

He was wise enough, however, to be very neat in his dress, and thereby gained the credit of being a very respectable young man in the eyes of his employer; for it is a very remarkable fact that clerks are always expected to dress like gentlemen, when their salaries are not even large enough to buy them food.

Another four years passed away, when, one day, Uncle John, having duly screwed up his courage, walked into his master's private room, and after a little preliminary hesitation, ventured to hint that he should like to be married!

The master stared—the clerk remained silently awaiting his answer.

"Are you aware," inquired the former, "that the expense of the stamp, &c., is one hundred and twenty pounds?"

Uncle John was aware of it, and he was prepared with the money. He had saved it out of his miserable salary.

The master stared still more. But, after a short time, he consented to article Uncle John, and to continue his salary during the term of his articles. Uncle John was in ecstasies, and so far forgot his usual prudence that evening, as to indulge in half-a-pint of bad port wine—a taste, by the way, which he has retained to this day.

He was now a happy man. Every thing was "in train" now to make him, one day, a gentleman by Act of Parliament—as Attorneys are facetiously termed. It would certainly require something more than even the omnipotence of an Act of Parliament to confer the character on some of the fraternity.

During the first year of his article, the managing clerk died, and Uncle John was promoted to that office, with a salary of two hundred a year. Here was, indeed, a rise in life—from seven shillings a week to two hundred a year! Happy Uncle John! But you deserve it all; for you had plenty of the courage which is prepared for all ills, and endured those which it cannot conquer.

Long before the five years of his article had expired, the clerk had made himself so absolutely necessary to his master, that the latter could scarcely have carried on the business for a month without him. Therefore, when the time arrived at which he ceased to be a clerk and became himself an attorney, Uncle John hinted to his master that he was going to leave him. Cursing Uncle John, you had no such intention; but you know that your master would take alarm, beg you to stay, and offer you a partnership. Of course, he did so.

Uncle John's path in life was from henceforth comparatively smooth. He was the working partner in a business which was both profitable and of good quality. Within a few years his partner was foolish enough to quarrel with him, and to demand a dissolution of the partnership. Uncle John readily consented, and all the clients knowing well who was the man that understood the business and transacted it, followed him; and he became an attorney with a practice of two thousand a year, and no partner to share the profits.

His economical habits never forsook him. He married and kept a decent table; but seven a love of good wine (or at least what his educated taste considered so), he had nothing but the ordinary necessities of life. How much he saved, each year you shall say. He had no children, and his practice increasing while his wants stood still, he became what he is now—a prosperous and a highly respected old gentleman.

It is the fashion of the old to point out such men as models for the imitation of the rising generation. The young, on the contrary, make them the subjects for their bad grammar and worse manners. Let us see if we can find out the truth, unbiased by either party. Uncle John was a rich man, an honorable man, a hard working man, and in the main a sensible man. He has attained his position in life by patience, perseverance, and industry, favored also by a little of that good luck to which we first referred. But Uncle John is deficient in many of the characteristics which adorn human nature. It is not natural that he should be so—Where was he to learn the gentler feelings of his kind—affection, sympathy, benevolence? In his garret, alone and untried? He is mean and parsimonious. He is worth forty thousand pounds, and his deceased brother's child is starving with his wife in a suburban garret. Uncle John will not aid him with a penny. Who aided him? Did he not live in a garret, and save money, too? Was not such a fool as to marry before he could keep a wife? Uncle John was guilty of no weakness in those days; he cannot forgive them to another.

His only brother dies, leaving a large family and a widow—impoverished for the children have eaten up all he could earn. Uncle John does not like the widow (perhaps because she had so many children), but he gives her £50 a year. His own income is about four thousand.

His only sister is also left a widow without a sixpence. Uncle John gives her £50 a year. "People should not marry imprudently. He can afford no more; he has a great many calls upon him." Perhaps so; but the answer to such calls is always, "not at home."

He has many clerks now. He makes them all work twelve hours a day. Why not? He worked twelve hours a day. He has attorned clerks, too. They must work 12 hours a day also. He did it. True, Uncle John; but you had your salary for it; while they, on the contrary, pay you for the privilege of working for you.

There is an old adage that a slave makes the worst tyrant. Uncle John exemplifies it. Because he suffered poverty and privation, he thinks that every youth should suffer the same. Because nature had given him the constitution of a horse, he thinks that every one should have a similar one.

Such men as Uncle John are striking examples of certain qualities; and of those particular qualities which conduce to success in life. Their highest praise (perhaps there is no higher praise in the world) is their unflinching integrity. But we cannot bring ourselves to think them—on the whole—models for imitation. After all, there is selfishness at the bottom of their first motives, and this quality grows with their growth and strengthens with their strength till, in their old age, they are impatient at all enjoyments of youth. The hardships of their younger days are only to be pitied, because they have closed up all the avenues through which the gentler, nobler, and more generous sympathies of our nature find their way into the heart. Their want of education has not been of the mind alone, but of the affections; and as it is ten thousand times more difficult to learn a language or science in old age than in youth, so it is infinitely more difficult (if it be not impossible) to teach the science of the affections, and the language of the heart, to the old man whose youth has known nothing of either. Affliction and adversity teach off-times sympathy and benevolence; but to do so they must have followed on happier times, and not have been a life's portion. You may praise and respect "Uncle John," but you cannot love them—neither can they love you.

A WOMAN'S RIGHTS' ASSOCIATION has been formed in England under the title of Sheffield Female Political Rights Association.

Six daily trains now run between Albany and Buffalo.

## From the Young America.

## The Unsold Land.

BY DUAGNE.

"The United States claim to own more than 1,000,000,000 acres of unsettled lands."—Senate Doc. 446, XXIX Congress, 1st Session.

A BILLION of acres of unsold land  
Are lying in grievous dearth;  
And millions of men in the image of God  
Are starving all over the earth!  
O! tell me, ye sons of America,  
How much men's lives are worth!

Ten hundred millions of acres good,  
That never knew spade or plow—  
And a million of souls in our goodly land,  
Are pining in want, I trow;  
And orphans are crying for bread this day,  
And widows in misery bow!

To whom do these acres of land belong?  
And why do they thistle-bede?  
And why is the widow's lament unheard?  
And stifled the orphan's cry?  
And why are Poor-House and prison full?  
And the gallows-tree built high?

Those millions of acres belong to man?  
And his claim is that he needs it?  
And his title is signed by the hand of God—  
Our God, who the raven feeds.  
And the starving soul of each famishing man,  
At the throne of Justice pleads!

Ye may not heed it ye haughty men,  
Whose hearts as rocks are cold—  
But the time shall come when the fiat of God  
In thunder shall be told!  
For the voice of the great I AM hath said  
That the "land shall not be sold."

From the National Era.

## Education and Literature in Virginia.

An address lately delivered before the literary societies of Washington College, Lexington, Va., by John Thompson, editor of the *Southern Literary Messenger*, furnished a record of facts concerning education and literature in Virginia, which no citizen of that State can read without deep meditation. We honor the independence of the man who would speak truths so unpalatable to the popular taste.

He brands as mere flummery, all the flaming reports made about their system of public education, which he denounces as "miserably ineffectual." He assumes that there are in one hundred and seven counties of the State, (the whole number being about one hundred and twenty-one,) "thirty thousand poor children over five years of age, without any means of instruction"—that is, about one-seventh of the white children of schoolable age. This number comprises only those who have no means of education.

Mr. Thompson estimates, and in his calculation, he is sustained by the *Richmond (Va.) Whig*, that there are now in the State some *three* million and a half of these poor children. Supporting one-half of these to be males, there must be more than one-third of the voters of Virginia unable to read or write! "I must and will," says Mr. Thompson, "call this a deplorable state of things. We cannot shut our eyes to it. We may meet on occasions like the present to partake of intellectual repasts, but the spectral embodiment of ignorance rises before us, like the death's head at the banquet. We may enjoy ourselves with the delusion, that much that has been said of our degeneracy, is idle slander, and we may essay to walk on with muddy stride in the procession of the nation; but the head is ever behind us, tagging at our skirts, and we cannot bid him away."

As for the literature of Virginia, Mr. Thompson remarks that in approaching that subject, he can say with Canning's knave-grinder—

"Story! God bless you, I have none to tell." He says that Mr. Howison, who undertook to vindicate the literary reputation of Virginia, began with the beginning, going back to the time of the early colonists, when Mr. George Saterly beguiled his leisure hours with rendering into English the metaphors of Ovid; "but in the long lapse of two hundred years, he found only sufficient material to occupy a small portion of a single chapter!" In an attempt, Mr. Thompson remarks, to compile a volume of literary treasures in Virginia, "what a meager range of selection shall we have! Should the extracts be of the ordinary length, what arts of the publisher would be called into requisition to swell it beyond the size of a condensation! Leaving out of the account all essays upon subjects of political or theological controversy, what has Virginia to show of literary excellence written within her borders or by her sons? Some historical researches there are—a few essays of Ogilvie and Wirt—the *Blind*, translated by William Mumford—some amaranthine verse and afflatus prose of the variously gifted and unfortunate Poe—a few, alas! how few, poems of the affections and home sketches of Cooke, the lamented and early lost—the sweet effusions occasionally sent forth by Jane Taylor Louisa, another child of song, the story of whose days has been shut up in an unimpeachable grave—these, together with the contributions to our periodical literature of some whose efforts have deserved the laurels to which they never aspired—constitute the whole stock of letters that we may boast."

The exhibition made by Mr. Thompson is remarkable. That a State, settled two hundred years ago, with such resources as Virginia, with such evidences of intellectual energy as her people have given, should at this late day be without any efficient system of public education, with a voting population, one-third of which is unable to read and write, and without any literature whatsoever, must at once compel the inference that her institutions, social or political, are radically wrong, unfavorable to the highest interests of the Commonwealth.

Mr. Howison attempts to explain this deplorable literary production by assuming that Virginia is not a reading people; Mr. Thompson, on the other hand, says "With the rich stores of the English classics before them, Virginians have been indifferent to the work of increasing the treasures of the intellect, and have suffered their fellow countrymen of other States to bear off the honor of the pen without a contest." Mr. Thompson is too sensible a man to hint that the educated classes of New England are not quite as

familiar with the English classics as those of Virginia. Indeed, we think he would concede to the former the superiority in scholarship. But their reading has not improved their original genius or productive faculties. To them are we indebted for nearly all our literature that may be styled American. In philosophy, law, history and poetry, they have furnished productions of permanent value and world-wide reputation. Why have not the educated classes of Virginia done the same?

Mr. Thompson mentions one cause of this "literary dearth" among them, which is entitled to more consideration. "In it," he says, "I recognize one of the greatest evils that has ever afflicted the Commonwealth—the morbid desire of her sons for political distinction.—This unhappy influence, indeed, has paralyzed everything like useful enterprise in Virginia, for years past, sending off their sons to other States for the political preferment which all cannot find at home, or making them actual pensioners upon the bounty of the Federal Government."

There is truth in this, so far as it goes; but it does not go far enough. If Mr. Thompson would disclose the real cause of the ignorance of the masses in Virginia, of the want of an efficient system of public education, of the literary dearth among its educated classes, let him lay his hand upon that "institution," which a few of his countrymen regard as peculiarly favorable to their physical and intellectual greatness.

QUITE PROBABLE.—"John Brown the Ferryman," the witty, and wide-awake correspondent of the New York Evening Post says in a late letter, that,

"Fillmore was very much disgusted with his western trip. He told me he never before knew how badly the Irishman was imposed upon, having engaged to work his passage on the canal from Albany to Utica, was set to leading the horse. He says that he led the horse for Webster to ride, until he got tired, and then he dropped the rope on the tow path and put for Washington. He also intimated that if he ever had to select another cabinet officer, or travelling companion, the candidate must be a Martha Washingtonian."

## Time's Teaching.

BY CHARLES SWAIN.

Time to me this truth has taught,  
(Tis a truth that's worth revealing.)  
More offend for want of thought  
Than from any want of feeling:  
If advice we would convey,  
There's time we should convey it;  
If we've but a word to say,  
There's a time in which to say it.

Of unknown to the tongue  
Touches on a chord so aching,  
That a word or accent wrong  
Pains the heart almost to breaking:  
Many a tear of wounded pride,  
Many a fault of human blindness,  
Has been soothed or turned aside  
By a quiet voice of kindness.

Many a beautiful flower decays,  
Though we tend it o'er so much—  
Something secret on it preys,  
Which no human aid can touch:  
So in many a lovely breast  
Lies some cancer-grief concealed,  
That, if touched, is more oppressed;  
Left unto itself, is healed.

ANGLO-SAXON PROGRESS.—Rev. Mr. Diamond, Secretary of the American Anti-Slavery Society, states that the first number of "The Friend," which he has gratuitously edited, appeared January 18th, 1853, at which time not another English newspaper or periodical was published in any part of the Pacific or upon the Western Coast of America, from Cape Horn to Behring's Straits. Only eight years have elapsed, and probably not less than thirty daily and weekly papers are now published within the limits referred to, showing that Anglo-Saxon skill, energy and mind, are abroad throughout these vast regions, hitherto the abode of intellectual and moral night.

STANDING ARMIES.—At the present time, although peace prevails in Europe, France has a regular army of 300,000 men, without counting the National Guards, who number more than two millions; the regular army of Russia comprises 674,000 men; Austria has a regular army of 465,000 men; Prussia, one of 221,000. Both Austria and Prussia have also an organization called the *Landwehr*, similar to that of the National Guards in France. Great Britain, with her colonies, maintains a regular army of 104,000 men.

## Imaginary Evils.

Let to-morrow take care of to-morrow;  
Leave things of the future to fate;  
What's the use to anticipate sorrow!  
Life's troubles come never too late;  
If to hope over much be an error,  
'Tis one that the wise have preferred;  
And how often have hearts been in terror  
Of evils—that never occurred!

Let to-morrow take care of to-morrow;  
Short and dark as our life may appear,  
We may make it still darker by sorrow—  
Still shorter by folly and fear.  
Half our troubles are half our invention,  
And often from blessings conf'nd'  
Have we shrunk, in the will apprehension  
Of evils—that never occurred!

QUESTION FOR THE ADVOCATES OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.—The advocates of the gallows maintain that hanging tends to prevent murder—yet while six human beings were in our City Prison who are under the terrible sentence of death, three horrible outrages—murder and worse than murder—were committed in one day, and that too, but a short time after dark, when our streets were crowded with citizens. Will some of the admirers of legal murder explain this fact.—*N. York Tribune*.

At Milan, Ohio, two men, Hill and Taylor, traded wives. Taylor received two children to boot.

Brevity in an editor's "sanctum" gives flavor to the matter being discussed.

## Anatomy, Physiology and Medicine.

The subscriber would respectfully announce that he is supplied with an increased number of superior facilities—having recently made new purchases—for demonstrating the subjects pertaining to the science of medicine; having a fine *French Obstetrical Manikin*; Skeletons, Dried Preparations; Life-sized, and hundreds of other Anatomical Plates; a collection of the most approved colored plates for illustrating medical botany, large supply of Surgical Instruments and plates and a splendid pathological library containing works on all the various branches, affording an opportunity of no ordinary character to ladies and gentlemen for speedily and thoroughly acquiring such information.

It being my design to continue to teach, it shall be as heretofore, no less my pleasure than desire to make all the instructions and demonstrations practical.  
Those intending to study medicine would do well to commence at an early period.  
The term for Anatomy and Physiology will, as usual, commence on the first Monday of October.  
K. G. THOMAS.

MARLBORO, May 5, 1851.

N. B. Being desirous to dispose of my property I will sell on very reasonable terms.

Western Farmers' Insurance Company,  
OF NEW LISBON, OHIO.

This Company was organized, and commenced issuing Policies the first of May, 1850. And, although it has been in operation but about eight months, we are able to report as follows:

Whole number of Policies issued,	2,000
" amount of property insured,	\$1,616,100
" amount of Premium Notes,	8,479
" " of Cash Premiums,	5,891
" " of losses,	760
Balance of Cash Premiums above losses,	5,131

From the above it will be seen that we already number some members than most of the Mutual Insurance Companies that have been in operation for the last ten years, and have more Cash on hand than any other Company in the State on so small an amount of risk. The astonishing success with which this Company has met is good evidence that it is one of the best institutions in the country; and it is believed that it stands unrivalled for liberality and fair dealing.

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## A Heart-Rending Tragedy!

The other day a young man in horrid looking plight, by some unaccountable circumstance stepped into a neat and commodious room three doors west of Tresscott's Book-Store.

## AARON DAY,

The original Barber of Salem, with a "Saw Razor" unparalleled in the history of SHAVING, Hair Dressing and Shampooing, took an astonishing sharp RAZOR and amputated the young man's beard, and with an other surgical instrument, not quite as costly as the former, cut and dressed his hair in such a tasty style as to give COMPLETE SATISFACTION.

For the whole requiring but a very few moments. Will other Gentlemen in the same fix as the youth referred to, call and do likewise? Salem, May 22, 1851.

JAMES BARNABY,  
PLAIN & FASHIONABLE TAILOR!

Cutting done to order, and all work Warranted.

North side, Main Street, two doors East of the Salem Bookstore.

## Farm for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale, a small Farm, consisting of Sixty Acres of first rate land, situated two miles North East of Salem. There are upon the premises a Log House and small Barn, and one of the best views of cold in the neighborhood. The property is that formerly held by Dr. Sand. Bald. Indisputable titles will be given.

For terms of Sale, and other particulars apply to James Barnaby, Salem, O. J. HEACOCK.

## Every Body Run this Way!!

HAVING moved and re-fitted our Shop, we give entire satisfaction in the way of

Shaving, Hair Dressing, and Shampooing, to all of our old customers, and as many new ones as may favor us with a call.

Thankful for past favors, we hope to merit a liberal share of the public patronage.

With Razors sharp, and chairs that's easy—In shaving we'll be sure to please ye;  
Combs that's ready, with scissors keen;  
We cut your hair both sleek and clean;  
If your head is coated with dandruff,  
Give us a trial with our shampooing stuff,  
And if you doubt at all and wish to see,  
Call at Ambler's Block, just number three!

L. E. & J. JOHNSON.

Salem April 12, 1851.

## DAVID WOODRUFF,

Manufacturer of Carriages, Buggies, Sulkies, &c.

A general assortment of carriage constantly on hand, made of the best material and in the neatest style. All work warranted.  
Shop on Main street, Salem, O.

## NEW LEATHER STORE,

MAIN ST., NEAR THE BANK, SALEM, O.  
THE Subscriber offers for sale, Upper Leather, Calfskin, Sole and Harness Leather, Morocco and Binding Skins; Also, all kinds of Shoe Leather cut to pattern. E. ELDRIDGE.  
Aug. 1, 8 mo., 1850.

## Anti-Slavery Songs!

WE have about 1500 copies of our selection of Anti-Slavery Songs on hand, which we will sell Wholesale and Retail; orders from a distance shall be promptly attended to.  
Aug. 10, 1850. I. TRESSCOTT, & Co.

## Dental Surgery.

J. W. WALKER, would announce to his friends, and the public generally, that he is prepared to execute all work in the above profession, that may be intrusted to him.  
New Lyme, Aug. 17th, 1850.

## The Young Abolitionists!

OR Conversations on Slavery—By J. Elizabeth Jones. We have purchased the edition of this book and can supply such as may wish to purchase at wholesale. Those in paper can be sent by mail, price 20 cts., Muslin 25 cts., per copy.  
I. TRESSCOTT, Co.  
Also, at D. Anderson's Baptist Book-Store, 34 West 4th St., Cincinnati.  
August 10, 1850.

## THE BRITISH PERIODICALS

AND THE

## FARMER'S GUIDE.

Liberal Offers to New Subscribers!!

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,

NO. 54 GOLD STREET, NEW YORK.

Continue to publish the four leading British Quarterly Reviews and Blackwood's Magazine; in addition to which they have recently commenced the publication of a valuable Agricultural work, called the

"Farmers' Guide to Scientific and Practical Agriculture."

By HENRY STEPHENS, F.R.S., of Edinburgh, author of the "Book of the Farm," &c., &c., assisted by JOHN P. NORTON, M.A., New Haven, Professor of Scientific Agriculture in Yale College, &c., &c.

This highly valuable work will comprise two large royal octavo volumes, containing over 1400 pages, with 18 or 20 splendid steel engravings, and more than 600 engravings on wood, in the highest style of art, illustrating almost every implement of husbandry now in use by the best farmers, the best methods of plowing, planting, laying, harvesting, &c., &c., the various domestic animals in their highest perfection; in short, the pictorial feature of the book is unique, and will render it of incalculable value to the student of agriculture.

The work is being published in Semi-monthly Numbers, of 64 pages each, exclusive of the Steel engravings, and when not taken in connection with the Review or Blackwood, is sold at 25 cents each, or \$5 for the entire work in numbers, of which there will be at least twenty-two.

The British Periodicals Re-published are as follows, viz:

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW (Conservative).  
THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig).  
THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (T. Church).  
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal).  
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory).

Although these works are distinguished by the political shades above indicated, yet but a small portion of their contents is devoted to political subjects. It is their Literary character which gives them their chief value, and in that they stand confessedly far above all other journals of their class. *Blackwood*, still under the masterly guidance of Christopher North, maintains its ancient celebrity, and is, at this time, unusually attractive, from the serial works of Bulwer and other literary notables, written for that magazine, and first appearing in its columns both in Great Britain and in the United States. Such works as "The Caxtons" and "My New Novel" (both by Bulwer), "My Penultimate Medal," "The Green Hand," and other serials, of which numerous rival editions are issued by the leading publishers in this country, have to be reprinted by these publishers from the pages of *Blackwood*, after it has been issued by Messrs. Scott & Co., so that Subscribers to the Re-print of that Magazine may always rely on having the earliest reading of these fascinating tales.

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